THE WAR ON THE CUBAN JUNTA.

THE PRISONERS IN COURT

Examination Set Down for This Morning.

Bail in the Case of Colonel Ryan Refused.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Ignatio Alfaro (Secretary of War of the Junta), Colonel W. O. C. Ryan (alleged Commander of the Presumed Expedition), Felix Von Sternberg, — Lindorf, Captain James Peters and Abraham Ackerman.—The action of the United States authorities in this city in the matter of the suspected fitting out of a hostile expedition for the relief of the Cuban insurgents has acquired a widespread notoriety from the late arrest of several parties suspected of being the principals in the fitting out and setting on foot of said supposed expeditions. On Monday evening last warrants were again issued from the United States Commissioner's Court and placed in the hands of United States Marshal Barlow for the arrest of several suspected parties other than those arrested on indictments by bench warrants a few days ago. There was one exception to this later order of arrest, and that was in the case of Colonel Ryan, who was again arrested on an alleged new breach of the neutrality laws, which allegation involves a violation also of the bonds entered into by him to await trial on the indictment and to keep the peace in the meantime. The other parties brought into court yesterday morning had not been previously charged with any offence in this connection; they were not arrested by bench warrants, but simply on the affidavit of one Maximilian St. John that they were engaged in fitting out an armed expedition designed for rendering relief to the Cuban insurgents.

Considerable excitement was created throughout the city yesterday by the HERALD account of the arrest of these men and the unwarrantable and very unusual course adopted by the United States Marshal and his deputies in making these arrests. The halls and passages in the court buildings in Chambers street were consequently crowded throughout the morning, awaiting the arrival of the prisoners and anxious to witness the proceedings before the Commissioner.

From some unaccountable delay and departure from the hour fixed for the production of the prisoners in court it was after two o'clock when the preliminary examination was commenced.

The Commissioner having taken his seat, Assistant District Attorney Bell, who appeared for the prosecution, having put in an appearance, and the accused, with their counsel, being present (Mr. Sedgwick appearing for Ryan and the others, with the exception of Señor Alfaro, and Mr. Lowry appearing for that gentleman), the proceedings were commenced by

The Commissioner asking the District Attorney if it was the same charge against all.

Mr. Bell—Yes, sir; the same charge.

The Commissioner—The case of the United States against W. O. C. Ryan is the first on the list.

Mr. Bell—The government, your Honor, are not prepared at this moment to proceed with the examination of the prisoners in this case. The prisoners were arrested either last night or this morning, and they are now merely brought before the Commissioner to have them properly committed to the custody of the Marshal. They are now simply held by the warrant of the Commissioner, without formal commitment. He was not aware that the Commissioner at any time committed these parties for examination.

Mr. Sedgwick, on behalf of the prisoner Ryan, contended that the District Attorney had had ample time in order to prepare for the examination of the accused in this case. These parties were arrested on the affidavit of one Maximilian St. John last night, at six o'clock, on the unsupported affidavit of a man notoriously employed by those parties who have got up the prosecution, and at the beck and call of the District Attorney. Your Honor's duty and the rights of these defendants demand that an immediate examination should be held. He had to urge a further appeal on behalf of these men—that they were already under heavy bonds, having been indicted.

Mr. Bell—No; none of these men, with the exception of Ryan, are under indictment. Counsel had better confine himself now to the one case, of Ryan.

Mr. Sedgwick wondered at the District Attorney exhibiting such an unwonted feeling in a case of this kind.

Mr. Bell—I entertain no feeling in the case, but I say the case of Ryan is exceptional, because he has been indicted and the others have not.

Mr. Sedgwick stated that his client (Ryan) had been indicted in the Circuit Court of the United States, and the subject matter of the charge was the same as the subject matter of the present complaint, and it followed that prosecuting counsel had fully examined into the very matter that is now before your Honor. The complaint here is supported by the evidence of but one single witness, and it was therefore the duty of the Court to compel the District Attorney to proceed, so that the rights of the defendants might be secured them as the law provided.

Mr. Lowry, appearing for Señor Alfaro, was about proceeding to address the Court when—

Mr. Bell (interrupting)—I am not aware that the Commissioner called the case against your client, Alfaro.

Mr. Lowry would say that, though not appearing for Mr. Ryan, he was present in court when Mr. Ryan gave bail in the previous case in a sum of $5,000 to answer the indictment against him, and $2,500 to keep the peace, so to speak. He would say that the accusation against Ryan in this case was as vague and indefinite as it could possibly be. No specific facts were set forth.

Mr. Bell said he did not want the Commissioner to suppose or counsel to believe that he was not ready to proceed within a reasonable time, but the fact was his witnesses were not here. For the first time these men are brought before the Commissioner on warrants issued by him for their apprehension. For first time I know officially that they demand an examination; and, as to the case of Ryan, I was not even aware that Ryan had counsel employed till within five minutes ago, when Mr. Sedgwick appeared in the District Attorney's office and informed him of the fact.

The Commissioner said he would fix the hour for Mr. Ryan's examination at one o'clock to-morrow.

THE QUESTION OF BAIL—COLONEL RYAN ADMITTED TO BAIL ON ONE CHARGE—BAIL REFUSED ON THE OTHER.

Assistant District Attorney Bell then spoke with reference to the amount of bail to be required, officially informing the court that Ryan had already given heavy bonds, prior to the date of the alleged infraction of neutrality laws, and reading extracts from the affidavits to show that the charges were really specific ones. He was prepared, he said, to prove that Mr. Ryan on the day he gave bonds last week had left the court room to violate the law anew; that he has since been in hourly violation of the law, and that one of his final acts before being arrested last night was to make a speech to his men and assure them he would be off to Cuba with them. He therefore asked that bail be refused in Ryan's case.

Mr. Sedgwick said that but one expedition was alleged to have been fitted out by Ryan, and that to answer this he had already given bonds. He had furthermore also given bonds to preserve the peace. Moreover, he asserted that since giving bail Mr. Ryan had never been near the office in question. He thought it would be monstrous to refuse to admit him now to bail.

The Commissioner said that in view of the fact that the defendant had given bonds to keep the peace, and that another charge had been presented against him, and also in view of the fact that Mr. Bell, the Assistant District Attorney, had pledged himself to present evidence of those facts at the examination, he should commit Mr. Ryan to the custody of Marshal Barlow, without bail, on the charge of an alleged violation of the neutrality laws, until to-morrow afternoon at one o'clock, when he would, after the examination, decide as to whether he should take bail for his future appearance.

Mr. Bell then asked that the other prisoners, Señor Alfaro, and Messrs. Von Stemberg, Sindorf, Peters and Ackerman, be all admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 each to answer the charge, and $2,500 each to preserve the peace.

Mr. Lowry, in behalf of Señor Alfaro, opposed the proposition and asked that his client be released on his own recognizance, as he was not charged with any specific offence. Under these circumstances he thought the prosecution should be careful lest, through anxiety not to give offence to that disestablished country, Spain, they should violate the personal liberty of a man who has come to this country in the hope of obtaining that freedom which is considered specially American. The language of the Attorney General justifies this remark.

Mr. Phelps, Assistant District Attorney, declared he was not actuated by any prejudice for or against the cause of the patriots, but as an officer of the government and as an American citizen he felt called on to carry out the neutrality laws. He went on to speak of the publicity with which plotting and conspiring and enrolling of soldiers was carried on, and said there was a mean, cringing style of winking at the actions of the conspirators. If the cause is just, then the country should boldly and openly give them help. Moreover, it was the duty of the courts to protect American citizens, and by treaty with Spain all engaged in these expeditions can be treated as pirates.

Mr. Sedgwick asked to be allowed to bring on the cases of all the prisoners together except Senor Alfaro. The District Attorney consented to this arrangement, each to give $5,000 bail to appear from day to day until the case is ended. The bonds to keep the peace and observe the neutrality laws in $2,500 will hold merely until the cause is decided, and if the case be dismissed then the bonds all would fall through.

THE SECURITIES—NO FURTHER ARRESTS.

Señor Joseph A. Mora went security for the Cuban Secretary of War, Señor Ignacio Alfaro, in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance from day to day, and in the sum of $2,500 for his observance of the neutrality laws. Bail would not be taken at all in the case of Colonel Ryan, and though he could have got oss curity to the amount of $100,000, the gallant fellow was taken back to Ludlow street jail, looking as cool and unconcerned as if he were not a principal in the matter. Up to half-past four o'clock no further arrests had been reported at the Marshal's office, but the Deputy Marshals are scouring the city in every direction. It is understood that many of the prominent patriots have left the city and sought the hospitable shore of Jersey until this storm blows over.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

Manhattan College, situated at the junction of the new Boulevard and 131st street, is now the scene of the interesting exercises of its annual examination, which began on Monday and will continue until Tuesday, the 29th inst., when an address will be made by Mr. Henry James Anderson. The college now numbers 225 scholars, of whom 150 are collegians and the rest preparatory students. Twelve will be given their diplomas, having gone through a course distinguished for high scholarship. The institution is under the immediate personal supervision of Brother Pauline, and is in a highly prosperous condition, being self-supporting. The academic course covers four years, and there are four classes. The collegians average about eighteen years of age, and the preparatory scholars fourteen. Sickness of any kind has never been known in the college, and the inmates have a healthy and animated appearance.

The programme for last evening opened with music by the band—a group of students who are good amateur players, and who discoursed excellent music. Declamations were then given by Thomas Howard, Patrick T. Glennen and Thomas F. Skelly, after which the French class (fourth class) went forward and was tested as to its proficiency in French. The members acquitted themselves creditably, and, for such young linguists, produced a marked impression. Exercises in Latin from Horace and Livy followed, by the third collegiate class, and then came the examination in Greek, during which difficult selections from Demosthenes and Sophocles were surprisingly well rendered, and prominent among the able expositors of these ancient fathers were Mr. James Kelley, Mr. C. P. Cuningham and Mr. Thomas Garnett.

A portion of the grounds has been cut off by the new Boulevard, but extensive improvements are contemplated.

The following is a list of the graduates:—John Grady, Edward Fagan, Michael McGowan, Richard Morrison, Henry McLean, John Salter, A. B.; and James Deering, John Ferdinand, Valery Harvard, John Lalor, D. Edwin O'Neil, Dennis McMahon, A. M.

PACKER INSTITUTE.

The annual commencement of the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, took place last night in the chapel of the institute. The attendance was very large. A large number of the interested spectators, both gentlemen and ladies, found it impossible to obtain seats. On the platform were several distinguished citizens of New York and Brooklyn, among whom was the Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Buddington, Mr. A. A. Low and nearly the whole Board of Trustees. The President of the institute, Prof. Crittendon, presided. The exercises were opened with a voluntary on the organ, which was followed by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy. The report on compositions was then read. The following is the programme in which the graduating class took part:—"Words of Welcome," M. Gordon Pryor; "Something About Bricks," Genevra Russell; "The Taste and Culture of the Day," Mary E. Jennings; "Happy Men and Women," Harriet Jameson; "Velocipedes," in verse, Emma J. Ketcham; "A Crying Evil," Sara Bergen; "Female Education," Frances J. Clark; "Unredeemed Pledges," Louise L. Johnson; "Curves and Angles," Josephine M. Blydenburgh; "Clur's History," Annie Lafon; "Mrs. William Shakspeare," Charlotte Leech. These essays were for the most part very creditable performances, and were listened to with attention and evident satisfaction. When the reading of them was finished the young ladies, twenty-two in number, dressed in white, went upon the platform, when their diplomas were presented to them. This ceremony was followed by an address to the graduates by the President, who gave them much excellent counsel. The following is a list of the names of the graduates and their places of residence:—Sara E. Bergen, Hulda H. Bergen, Josephine E. Blydenburgh, Mary H. Burrell, Emma J. Butterfield, Frances J. Clark, Frances Cornelia Culbertson, Emily F. Dennis, Marie I. Hamm, Margaret B. Hartt, Mary E. Jennings, Louise L. Johnson, Emma J. Ketcham* Charlotte Leech, Marie Gordon Pryor, Genevra Russell, Annie Sprague, Mary Louise Sprott and Harriette K. Williams, Brooklyn; Mary A. Harvey, Rome, N. Y.; Harriet Jameson, Culpepper, Va.; Annie C. Lafon, Newark, N. J.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

The Musical Soiree Monday Evening—A Large Attendance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 22, 1869.

Oh! how the rain poured down last evening at about the time visitors were preparing to go to Vassar College from the city to be present at the musical soirée; but the unpropitious state of the weather seemed to affect not in the least the enthusiasm and interest manifested by all who had been invited. Carriage after carriage departed from the Morgan House, Poughkeepsie Hotel and private mansions, all laden with the fashion and beauty of Poughkeepsie and other places, whirling away from the gas lights into the darkness of the country road leading to the college. At eight P. M. the finely decorated chapel was filled to repletion, and as the weather was decidedly sultry and warm, a sea of perfumed fans waved to and fro, imparting a delicious fragrance to the air. The programme of the musical feast consisted of chorruses, duets, &c. The first piece on the bill, an allegro from "The Seasons," was omitted in consequence of the indisposition of Miss Finch, which was a disappointing fact, as there were many of her admirers present. The chorus, "To Earth May Winds are Bringing," was finely rendered, though the voices hardly acted in concert at times. Rondo Brilliant, op. 29, Mendelssohn, was executed in admirable time by Misses Crane and Endress. Miss Demarest, in "Hall's Songs," by F. L. Ritter, greatly pleased the audience with her really fine singing, and was justly applauded. The gem of the evening was the "Concertstuck," by Weber, performed by Misses Merrick and Weber. The programme was not finished until a late hour, and then such a scrambling for carriages occurred as was seldom before witnessed. By midnight, however, the last load had left the college for town. All concluded that the *soirée* had been a very entertaining one.

This morning at nine o'clock the pupils of the college under the direction of Professor F. L. Ritter gave a *matinée musicale* in the chapel. Although the hour was early, nevertheless many were present from abroad. There were twenty-one selections in the programme, commencing with Nicolai's overture from the "Merry Wives of Windsor," performed by Misses Kirby, Kelly, M. E. Willard, H. Wallace, Lewis, Martin, A. Hall and Meade, and closing with "Marche Und Chor"—Tannhauser. The overture, "Entfuhrung aus dem Serail," by Mozart, executed by Misses Clapp, House, Stetle and Waller, was brilliantly performed. Schubert's "Marche Heroique"—Misses Bennett, N. Brayton, Gross and F. Potter—was received with enthusiasm. The matinée lasted about one hour and a half, during which there was an annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the college in the college office. The graduating class numbers thirty-six, as follows:—Lillie Adams, Amherst, Mass.; Ellen Watkins Babcock, Brooklyn; Sophia Bagg, Utica; Lily Kendall Beers, Yonkers; Mary Morris Bonbright, Philadelphia; Sophia Rice Burnham, Glenn's Falls; Louise Agnes Carter, Worcester, Mass.; Mary Emma Colby, New York; Frances Emma Collins, Westfield, Mass.; Mary Jane Constant, New York; Sarah Eliza Daniels, Mechanicsville; Caroline Davis, New York; Katharine Julia De Clercq, Chicago; Adelaide Lilias De Goyler, Troy; Laura Gay, Walton; Mary Livingston Gilbert, Ware, Mass.; Annie Maria Glidden, Portsmouth, Ohio; Abbie Frances Goodsell; Northfield, Minn.; Frances Hoyt,* Stamford, Conn.; Lucretia Emma Hubbard, Springfield, Mass.; Cornelia Augusta Lacey, Brooklyn; Christine Ladd, Windsor, Conn.; Ella Mary Liggitt, Leavenworth, Kansas; Mary Ross, Coudersport, Pa.; Elizabeth Stanford Sayre, Lewis county, Mo.; Kate Augusta Sill, Warren, Pa.; Addie Ellen Skell,* Newburg; Sarah Lyra Stilson, Nunda; Alice Belle Strong, Rochester; Sophia Eliza Talcott, West Hartford, Conn.; Emilie Tolman, Tewksbury, Mass.; Pauline Waddington, Salem, N. J.; Julia Clara White, Brooklyn; Elizabeth Johnson Williams, Leavenworth, Kansas; Susan Wright, Newburg; Amelia Katharine Morrison, Ashtabula, Ohio.

The meeting of the Board of Trustees, referred to above, was presided over by Mr. William Kelly, twenty-three members of the board being present. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Babcock, who implored Divine presence during the deliberations. The reverend gentleman also alluded in touching terms to the wise dispensation of God in his Providence in removing since the last meeting of the Board two of its members. He prayed God that the deliberations be in harmony, as heretofore, and that the institution may be as a city on hills, that cannot be hid.

Nathan Bishop, LL. D., chairman of the Executive Committee, read the report of the action of that committee last year. The reports of the treasurer, Matthew Vassar, Jr., the Library Committee, and of President Raymond were also read. The latter gentleman recommends the increase in size of the rooms set apart for natural history. He also reports favorably in relation to the health and comfort of the ladies of the college, which he inferred was due greatly to the beneficial results of improved physical exercise. There are connected with the college 350 pupils, twenty-four teachers, a president and seven professors.

At a quarter past eleven A. M. examination of the department of calisthenics occurred: and this was a very pleasing spectacle. Upwards of three hundred healthy and robust misses, attired in short drab suits, with crimson sashes—all of which are made up at the college—appeared upon the scene in the Calisthenium, and went through such a series of evolutions, exercises with sticks, light dumb bells and rings, as made the large number of spectators strain their eyes to take in all, fearing some feature of the charming scene would be missed. At first but about 100 were exercising at once; but when the closing moments arrived over 300 joined in the marching by sections, platoons and column, then suddenly changing positions revealed a vast human wheel, the unique uniform adding greatly the fairy view. As this vast wheel wound round and round the voices of the ladies swelled in chorus to the airs of "Vive la Compagnie," "Yankee Doodle" and "Champagne Charlie;" and then the unwinding commenced, the head of the column passing out of the hall. As soon as the spectators observed that this was the closing scene the long-restrained applause was deafening. It is a maxim in the administration of the college that the health of the student is to be made the first object of attention, and that to the utmost possible extent those whom it educates shall become physically well developed, vigorous and graceful women, prepared to take enlightened care of their own health and the health of others under their own charge. Hence the calisthenium, the riding school and the gymnasium.

Class day exercises occurred in the chapel at three o'clock this afternoon, every seat on the floor and in the galleries being filled to repletion. The programme was as follows:—Music, Greek Salutatory, Miss C. Lard; Music; History, by K. A. Sill; Poem, "Beyond the Battlements," by S. L. Stilson; Music; Prophecy (very humorous), by E. J. Williams; Music.

Then followed a procession from the chapel to the esplanade in front of the college, where the junior and senior classes went through the ceremony of "planting the tree." Miss B. A. Strong delivered a charge to the junior class, full of pleasant sarcasm, and, too, at times there was a vein of pathos in her address which caused emotion in the hearts of those whom the class of '69 will leave behind. Miss M. G. Mead, from the junior class, responded, her remarks also containing many pleasing bits of sarcasm and eloquence. Both were applauded by the hundreds of visitors who, with uncovered heads, stood around the interesting scene. When the addresses were concluded instrumental performers struck the strain of "There's music in the air," when the class of '69, as the young elm was being firmly planted, (Miss Strong having thrown the first spade full of dirt upon its roots), sung its farewell song:—

Farewell! the words fall sadly,
Like a harp's long sobbing moan;
It brings the paths divided
When we left our college home;
But where Past and Future meet
One another we shall greet,
And shall dwell in Light divine,
Our dear Class of Sixty-nine.

The address before the Philalethean Society to-night is to be delivered by Miss Blatchley, of New Haven, Conn., who pronounced the valedictory address last year.

*Left in October.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Base Ball Notes.

The Yale College nine will be in town to-day and will play with the Mutuals at the Union Grounds. The Yale boys are splendid players and if the weather will permit the game will be well worth seeing.

To-morrow the Alert nine from Seton Hall will play with the Empires at Hoboken. The young collegians are well up in the way of handling the ball and bat and have, on several occasions, beaten some of our dashing amateurs, and have shown that they are appropriately named—the Alert—and that they might justly add to their title the names of the clubs they have defeated—Active and Excelsior.

To-morrow, also, the Eagles and Ivanhoes of Sing Sing will play at Sing Sing. The Eagles will go up in the morning and make a day of it.

The Social's second nine will go to Hudson City to-morrow to play the second nine of the Union club of that place.

The game between the Atlantics and Unions, of Morrisania, set down for to-morrow, has been indefinitely postponed.

A correspondent of one of the Cincinnati papers, in speaking of the Philadelphia journals' comments on the "Red Stockings," says:—

The Philadelphia journals all state that there is nothing brilliant in their play, and this morning the *Republic* says:—"We had been led to believe, from the accounts of the doings of this club, since their departure from Cincinnati, that such a nine had never existed in this country. We had read that in fielding they could not be excelled, while in batting they could not be approached. We now wonder, after having seen them work, that they ever beat the Athletics, Mutuals, Eckfords, Irvingtons or the 'Haymakers.' Their fielding is good, but no better than has been exhibited on many an occasion before, and as for their batting, why, the Keystone, let alone the Athletics, can beat it, if the game yesterday is a fair sample of their playing. The Athletics, short as they are, will whip them as badly as they did the Atlantics, Eckfords or Irvingtons."

The style of braggadocio indulged in by the Philadelphia journals, as alleged above, is exceedingly puerile and shows that the "uncertainty of the game" was lost sight of.

The same correspondent in writing to his paper at Cincinnati says, regarding the championship:—

Our game with the Athletics will have no effect in determining our chances for the championship. The same remark is equally applicable to all games thus far played and those to come, for the championship is an empty bauble, which the clubs of New York city transfer from the one about to lose it to a contest with a foreign club to another whose engagements are so unimportant that it will be safe in their hands. This definition is found out of Webster. For its truthfulness examine into the Union championship of 1868, and the Mutual of 1869. The Union Club was not the best club of 1867, nor was the Mutual the best club of 1868, yet by transfer they became champions. The rule governing matches for the championship requires the champion club to defeat the champions, then, in two contests. Those interested in watching the hocus pocus transfer will be gratified in the next two weeks. The Mutuals, now sporting the bauble, are seemingly about to lose it to one of two foreign clubs—the "Red Stockings" and the "Haymakers"—either of which can easily beat them the second game; but the Eckfords, their chums and roommates, who have won one and lost one game, will most probably gain the third game of the match, and therefore will be champions. The former games with the Eckfords, although they were beaten by a score of twenty-four to five, will have nothing to do with the championship. This may not be so, but the probability of the Eckfords becoming the champions is better than that of any other club.

The above comments betray at once an unbecoming local prejudice and the profound ignorance of their author on the subject of which he treats. They are furthermore directly insulting to the Mutuals, Unions, Eckfords and Atlantics. Charging these clubs with being parties to the "hocus pocus transfers" of the championship will undoubtedly amuse the base ball fraternity of this vicinity, who remember the fierce contests in which the transfers of the championship were made. Then the brag that either of the two "foreign clubs," the "Haymakers" and "Red Stockings," "can easily beat the Mutuals in the second game," may convey a meaning of some significance. Does it mean that the Mutuals would not have a chance to win if they went to Cincinnati? Do the Cincinnati people so terrify visitors as to give the impression that a club to play against the "Red Stockings" in that town would be obliged to play against the entire city? Of Lansingburg the author of the above scintillations can not speak officially, so he must speak only for his own village folks. If it be meant that the "Red Stockings" and "Haymakers" can defeat the Mutuals easily, simply on the merits of the game, then the assertion comes at this time with a very bad grace. The "Red Stockings," have found in the Mutuals their toughest opponents so far, and although they defeated them, they dare not say they did it "easily." The victory of the "Haymakers" over the Mutuals the "Haymakers" themselves must acknowledge was gained not so much by their own good playing as by the poorer playing of their opponents. Styling the Mutuals and Eckfords "chums and roommates" is really refreshing. The Eckfords will hope, no doubt, that what the attendant chronicler of the Red Stockings states as a probability in their favor may prove to be unlike the majority of his wise assertions, as above quoted, and be therefore strictly correct. They, however, have had personal experience in base ball matters, and they are not foolish enough to reckon on anything as being safe in base ball.

Another Victory for the Red Stockings in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1869.

A large number of persons witnessed the game of base ball between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Keystones, of this city. The play of the Red Stockings was not as good as yesterday. The batting of the Keystones was very heavy. Seven innings were played, and resulted in favor of the Cincinnatis by a score of 46 to 30. The following are the totals each inning:—

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Cincinnati	10	5	5	2	6	8	9	45
Keystone	3	3	6	0	10	4	4	30

Match at Baltimore for the Championship of the South.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 22, 1869.

The second of the series of match games, played this afternoon between the Maryland Club, of Baltimore, and the Olympic, of Washington, for the championship of the South, now held by the former club, resulted in favor of the Marylands by a score of 31 to 13.

The Marylands play the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, on Thursday.

INNOCENT IOWA AMUSEMENTS.—The Story county (Iowa) *Bystander* says that a person named William Reynard left his wife and family some months ago with a frail damsel, and returned a few days since to his home. His neighbors finding it out, paid him a visit one night, dragged him out of his house, hung him until he was nearly dead and then shaved his head with a dull knife, removing a portion of the flesh with the hair. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the guilty parties.

IMMIGRATION.

Comparative Tables on Immigration—Rapid Increase of the Swedes in This Country—Arrivals from Ireland and Germany—Interesting Statistics from Washington.

The question of immigration is one of pre-eminent importance. It is so, not only in respect of the actual accumulated wealth—money—which the immigrants bring to this country, thus enriching it without any productive labor of its own; not only in view of the constant increase of population, with which the increase in consumption and the consequent increased demand of the products of the country keeps pace; but in a more extended sense is its addition to the laboring force of the country, to its productive power, forcing itself upon the attention of every one, be he statesman in official position or citizen in private life. The student of political economy—and neither statesman nor citizen can successfully manage affairs in his charge without being such—cannot overlook the constant stream of immigrants pouring upon our shores and spreading thence through and over the whole country. It has, in years past, changed the material aspect of many a vast region of our land. Where there was wilderness and desolation, where thick forests encumbered the land or lone prairies extended their dreary waste, there, in many States, blooming farms gladden the eye, the clatter of the mill is heard, and the cheering voice of the teamster or farmer, bearing his produce to market. No one will or can assert that the stupendous development of our Western country could have been but for the enormous immigration which has filled and is now filling the land with thrifty labor and energetic hands. Three millions could never have peopled a continent from ocean to ocean, nor rise to 40,000,000 of souls, constituting one of the most powerful nations of the earth, in the short space of eighty years, without the aid of immigration.

But this matter is of still greater importance at the present day, and in its influence upon our national finances. Burdened as we are with debt and taxation, it concerns every one. Immigration lessens the burden of the debt and the taxes to each one of us, for the immigrant immediately upon landing takes his share upon himself. Thus if 500,000 people, who were not here last year, come and settle among us during the present, they will take from the shoulders of the people who were here before their comparative share of the burden. Taking our present population at 40,000,000 souls and our national debt at $2,500,000,000, the share of each is sixty-two and a half dollars, while with the addition of the half million of immigrants it would only be sixty-one dollars and a fraction over a half dollar. This would, however, be too narrow a calculation of the benefits brought to the country and its people by immigration. They increase consumption, and thereby contribute, by being compelled to pay indirect taxes on all they consume, to the national revenue. They open new territory to cultivation, add to the productive industry of the country, enlarge the volume of trade, and thus create life in places where stagnation had been before; increase the national wealth, and by thus increasing the whole extent of property to be taxed lessen the rate of taxation—so long as the amount to be raised remains the same. It would be impossible, in a mere newspaper reference to the subject, to even hint at the manifold advantages which the whole country and every individual reaps from this source, from this steady flow of European immigration to the United States. All that can be done is to note the fact and to give the reader an important subject for studious reflection and deep contemplation.

And now for the figures. Here it should be remarked that between the different offices in Castle Garden, and also between them and the records of emigrant arrivals kept at the office of the German Society, at No. 15 Broadway, there is always a slight discrepancy, which is very natural and results from different methods of keeping the account of the numbers. Some officers take the date of the arrival of the vessels at Quarantine, others the day when the emigrants pass through Castle Garden, and others again when they reach the dock, between which dates there is often a difference of one or more days, and hence the number of the arrivals for a particular day, a week, a month in the year may vary on the books of the several offices; but the difference is always only a few hundred, or at most near a thousand, and does not vary the aggregate of the result, as the accounts for the year, when the individual items become to be compared and regulated, are, in general, correct. Another circumstance should here be noticed. There is always a large number of persons arriving who are American citizens and returning from a foreign trip. They are given in the tables below as "citizens," and their number must be deducted from the total of passenger arrivals at this port to get at the exact number of immigrants. The division into different nationalities could only be obtained up to the 16th of June, and in the tables below the principal nations of Europe are only given from which we draw immigrants. The smaller countries all over the world, whence no regular stream of population flows to our shores, have been omitted.

The arrivals for the first five months of the year 1869 and the first sixteen days of June were as follows:—

From.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	To June 16.	Total.
Ireland	745	809	2,969	8,258	11,665	6,075	30,520
Germany	3,233	1,778	5,727	9,456	19,538	7,948	47,700
England	1,044	1,032	2,747	5,171	6,929	3,331	20,544
Scotland	215	245	636	1,386	1,170	830	4,482
Wales	17	25	12	121	187	23	386
France	134	112	175	229	269	247	1,187
Spain	10	11	8	16	21	39	105
Switzerland	58	62	434	637	457	136	1,754
Holland	12	14	43	276	264	207	816
Norway	1	3	1	82	1,108	208	1,403
Sweden	51	50	140	1,899	8,871	5,609	14,621
Denmark	18	24	62	293	1,177	277	1,852
Italy	70	20	87	50	193	88	508
American citizens	2,012	2,375	3,685	4,228	5,246	2,599	20,145
Total	7,691	6,685	16,857	31,958	55,419	25,622	144,233

It will be seen from this table that, deducting the number of American citizens returning, the immigrants landed at the port of New York from January 1 to June 16 were 118,611; that of these, of any one nationality, the Germans were the most numerous, being over two-fifths of the whole, that the sturdy yeomen from the "Green Isle" come next, and that even the "rock bound island," or that portion below the Tweed, sends us people enough to be the third on the list. The most remarkable is the tremendous increase of immigration from Sweden, running up from fifty in February to over 6,000 in May and to over 5,000 for the first half in the month of June. A comparison with the official figures of the immigration for corresponding periods of past years is still more instructive. Take the following table for the year 1868:—

From.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	To June 16.	Total.
Ireland	1,254	1,661	4,327	5,204	9,625	3,893	25,954
Germany	2,069	2,014	5,776	6,820	15,267	8,910	40,856
England	903	1,013	1,765	2,886	2,722	1,276	10,265
Scotland	348	84	854	783	1,191	519	3,779
Wales	6	1	9	8	84	87	195
France	130	58	270	326	344	176	1,375
Spain	8	10	8	21	19	10	76
Switzerland	148	113	663	375	424	181	1,904
Holland	56	13	215	88	237	14	623
Norway	3	—	3	112	573	44	735
Sweden	21	25	46	853	3,853	1,907	6,705
Denmark	11	7	75	58	213	216	598
Italy	16	22	164	143	122	48	515
American citizens	1,989	2,924	4,028	5,050	6,500	2,750	23,221
Total	6,922	7,368	17,843	22,550	41,385	20,122	115,180

This gives an addition to our population for the period named, through this port, of 95,058 souls, or about twenty per cent less than during the same time the present year. It will be perceived that, though still small, the immigration from Spain has increased fifty per cent over last year, and it may be left to the Cubans to ascertain whether this is due to natural causes and is the harbinger of a larger immigration hereafter, or whether the increase consists of persons sent out by the Spanish government to look after Cuban matters and Spanish interests in this country. The Swedish immigration will be seen to have been about 120 per cent less last year for the time given than this, while the increase of other nationalities this year over 1868 is in nearly the same proportion as of the entire number of arrivals.

For the purpose of further comparison, the following table for the same months and up to June 16, in the year 1866, is subjoined, during which time the largest number of emigrants arrived at this port in any year except the present, although the entire twelve months for 1867 gave the heaviest immigration of any yet known—242,731—to which the Irish contributed 65,134; Germany, 117,591; England, 32,712; Sweden, 4,843, &c. For the statistician the subjoined official figures for the first five and a half months of 1866 will, therefore, be of interest:—

From.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	To June 16.	Total.
Ireland	1,728	1,672	5,518	6,622	15,136	9,165	39,568
Germany	6,380	2,722	6,11-	6,320	17,011	12,344	50,896
England	1,220	1,356	2,355	3,169	3,241	5,646	16,888
Scotland	278	182	290	399	431	758	2,334
Wales	3	15	6	141	250	237	652
France	112	124	340	308	499	194	1,577
Spain	14	6	15	16	22	92	165
Switzerland	156	45	210	347	713	490	1,960
Holland	6	28	4	105	473	176	794
Norway	—	—	—	11	11	28	50
Sweden	9	4	1	2	70	22	108
Denmark	29	9	62	50	88	34	282
Italy	86	73	23	57	37	63	340
American citizens	3,340	2,967	4,295	4,961	7,661	4,346	29,600
Total	13,472	9,203	19,128	22,453	47,700	31,722	143,686

This gives an immigrant population of 114,686 souls, or over 4,000 less than this year, which justifies the belief that the total immigration at the harbor of New York city in 1869 will be the largest ever known in the history of the country. In one respect the above table is exceedingly remarkable. The Swedes figure only with the paltry number of 108 while in 1867 for the same time they already run up to 1,635, and in 1868 they had come to 6,695, and for the whole year to 14,520, to which number they have already reached in 1869, less 91—the exact figure being, as seen in the table above, 14,429. A further inquiry into the statistical records of Castle Garden discloses a still more remarkable fact in regard to this sudden increase of immigrants from Sweden. The entire number of Swedes who came to this country during the twenty years from 1847 to 1867, both years included, was 26,565, and in 1868 and in 1869, up to the last 16th of June, there arrived 28,949, or in less than eighteen months there have come a larger number, by nearly 2,400, than in twenty years before that.

From the 16th to the 22d of June, or in six days, there have again arrived at this port 8,974 immigrant passengers in the following vessels:—

Steamship Europe	759
Ship Mathilde	341
Bark America	255
Steamship Pennsylvania	1,242
Steamship India	707
Bark St. Bernhard	381
Steamship Herrmann	847
Steamship City of Washington	1,224
Steamship City of Brooklyn	1,275
Steamship Nevada	1,220
Steamship Westphalia	623
Total	8,974

Among them were about 1,000 Swedes, about 3,500 from Ireland and England, over 4,000 from Germany, and the rest from other countries of Europe.

It is almost impossible to give anything like an approximatively correct estimate of the destination of these people who flock hither in such numbers, and by their labor, skill and industry enrich the country. A large majority of them, probably fully two-thirds, do seldom remain in this city very long, but proceed swiftly to the interior and over all parts of the country, particularly the West. Illinois is a favorite State with them for settlement, so is Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and it is safe to assume, from past experience, that about one-third of the entire immigration is finally located and settled within the boundaries of those States.

In connection with this subject there is just given out at Washington interesting information. The Statistical Bureau in the Treasury Department has completed a record of immigration for the thirteen years ending with December, 1868. It is said to show that at all the ports of the country, beginning with January, 1858, we have received 2,500,000 of emigrants—people of our own